the Catholic world have never concealed their dissatisfaction with the late Syllabus. Many are in open rebellion against the Congregation of the Index. Some have openly left the Church. A glance over ome of the ablest theological papers of Germany, France and other countries, shows that uneasiness and alarm is felt by many of the scholars at the anticipated doings of the Council. The opposition is more latent than outspoken, but decisive action on the part of the Council on questions like the infallibility of the Pope, would be the severest blow which for centuries has been dealt to theological science in the Catholic world.

Among the lower clergy in almost every country of Europe, there are many who secretly are dissatisfied with the whole present constitution of the Church. Their animosity against the heads of the Church generally vents itself in anonymous pamphlets on occasions like the approach of the Roman Council. France, Italy and Germany are now making numerpus contributions, purporting to have priests for their authors, to this class of literature. Many of these priests will ere long leave the Church, whether the Council takes place or not. To organize any general secession movement, they will be altogether unable; but they may carry with them a number of the liberal laity, millions of which, all throughout Europe, belong to the church merely by name. The vote now taken in a number of German towns in which the Catholic population votes by an overwhelming majority in favor of unsectarian schools, is one of many indications of the anti-church spirit which is pervading the masses of the Catholic

THE POPE AND THE STATE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE. The Governments of Europe which recognize the Roman Catholic Church as the State Church, generally expect that the Council will take some new action on questions directly affecting the relation of the Church to the State, and that claims will be asserted which not a single Government is likely to accept or officially to recognize. On the 9th of April, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Prince of Hohenlohe, addressed a circular to all the Governments of Europe which have a large Catholic population, to propose some joint measures with regard to the threatened actions of the Roman Council. The circular itself has not yet been published, nuless a cable dispatch received a few days ago, shall be found to refer to its publication; but it was known, that by a number of Cabinets, its contents have been taken into serious consideration. Thus far, only the Protestant Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Count von Beust, has replied. In full accordance with the wise principles which have governed Austria during the last eighteen months, Austria will not meddle at all with this ecclesiastical question, but wait until it learns the action of the Council. Then, if the present liberal Ministry shall still be in yower, it will know how to defend the rights of the State. It is likely that most of the European Governments will follow this example. There has been for several years a powerful movement in Europe toward a complete separation between Church and State; and the Roman Council is likely to do more for strengthening this movement than any previous event.

THE SUBURBAN FIRE COMPANIES.

THE \$50,000 APPROPRIATION - NAMES OF THE

THE TRIBUNE of Saturday contained an article referring to the claims for salary of the up-town firemen, and the fact abat \$50,000 had been appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of satisfying those claims. The Controller is directed to audit, adjust, and to pay the claimants, con sisting of members of Engine Companies Nos. 36, 37, 38, 179, and 40, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 13, 14, and 15, which were organized under the direction of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and known as Suburban Com panies. These claims are to be paid out of the Fire Department stock, in the same way that other expenses of the 1 epartment are paid. Over two hundred affidavits, clanning an interest in the appropriations, have been filed in .the Controller's Office. When, in the judgment of the Controller, the parties have all had time to get their claims in, he will make the pro rata estimate, and pay the claims. The pay of firemen varied considerably during the three years covered by these claims, as may be seen by a reference to THE ERBUNE's article of last Saturday on the subject. Ap-

TREBUNE'S article of last Saturday on the pended in tabular form are names of the v	arious	claim
ants, the date of appointment, and term	n of se	wvice
Officers are indicated by an *:		
ENGINE CO. NO. 36.	e of Ber	wine-
The of development Very	Mon the	Days.
*Robert C. Brown, 0st. 11, '65. 2 James Crowley, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Henry Nunns, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Andrew Van Voorhia, Oct. 11, '65. — David Hanson, Oct. 11, '65. 2	11	26 15
Andrew Van Voorhis, Oct. 11, '65	6	20
David Hanson, Oct. 11, '65	2 8	20
John D. Ormston, Oct. 11, '65	. 2	10
Samuel Christie, Oct. 11, '65	2	20
Robert Post, Nov. 1, '65	2 2	2
Andrew Van Voorma, Oct. 11, '65. 2 R. G. Budd, Oct. 11, '65. 3 John D. Ormston, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Arnold Peterson, May 7, '66. 1 Samuel Christie, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Robert Post. Nov. 1, '66. 2 Wm. Heaiy, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Joseph P. Brenner, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Wm. Schman, Jr., Jan. 18, '66. 1 Mortimer W. Wells, May 1, '96. 1 Dennis McCarthy, Oct. 1, '66. 1 John Laughlin, Oct. 1, '66. 1 John Laughlin, Oct. 1, '66. 1 John Mylson, Nov. 9, '65. 2	2	2 2
Wm. Senman. Jr., Jan. 18, '66	11	1 1
Mortimer W. Wells, May 7, '66	3	6 2
John Laughlin, Oct. 1, '66	3	
Charles H. Hedden, July 4, '66.		1112
John Laughlin, Oct. 1, '66. 1 John Wilson, Nov. 9, '65. 2 Charles H. Hedden, July 4, '66. 1 Jeremiah Falconer, Oct. 1, '67. 1 William R. Pettigrew, Oct. 11, '65. 2 John Bick, March 5, '66. 2 August Wilkins, Oct. 11, '65. 2 EXGINE CO. NO. 57.	3 2	2
John Bick, March 5, '66	10	1 2
August Wikins, Oct. 11, 65. ENGINE CO, No. 37.		100
G. G. Tunison, Oct. 11, 1865,	2 2	2 2
Eugene B. Tunison, Oct. II, 1865. 2 Wm. F. Haraden, Oct. II, 1865. 2 J. E. Damansk, Oct. II, 1865. 2 Adam Jacoby, Oct. II, 1865. 2 Henry C. Mount, Oct. II, 1865. 2 Samuel W. Tomkins, Oct. II, 1865. 2 Henry J. Stetson, Oct. II, 1865. 2 James M. Scarles, Oct. II, 1865. 2 James M. Scarles, Oct. II, 1865. 2 John Regker, Oct. II, 1865. 2	2 2	1 2
J. E. Damansk, Oct. 11, 1865	2	1
Henry C. Mount, Oct. 11, 1865	2 2	20
Henry J. Stetson, Oct. 11, 1865	2 2	20
John Becker, Oct. 11, 1865,	2	20
*James H. Semly, Oct. 11, 1865	9	20
John R. Crowell, Oct. 27, '67 1	2	20
Wm. H. Johnson, Oct. 11. Jeremial Cammell, Oct. 29, '66 1	2	- 4
Chas. H. Ansert, Aug. 5, 66	9	26
James M. Searies, Oct. 11, 1865	-11	26
Henry Jacoby, Oct. 11, '65	1 2	20
Wm. Taylor, Oct. 27, '05	6	28
Oscar A. Stone, Aug. 6, '67. Chas. Pabor, Oct. 11, '65.		26 26
Wm. Rabbins, Oct. 11, '65 1	7	26
Chas. Fabor, Oct. 11, '05		24
Wm. Sanderson, Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Edy. Carbusier, Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Yasoph Levioletta, Oct. 30, 1865. 2 W. H. Thomas, Ir., Oct. 11, 1865. 2 James Bridge, Ir., Oct. 11, 1865. 2 James Bridge, Ir., Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Henry Schiffer, Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Chas. M. Piper, Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Hiram B. Ferguson, Oct. 30, 1865. 2 Western Highie, Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Wm. J. Kelly, Oct. 11, 1865. 2 Wm. J. Kelly, Oct. 11, 1865. 3	2	21 21
Zhaoph Levioletta, Oct. 30, 1865	2 9	21
W. H. Thomas, Ir., Oct. 11, 1865	9	26
Henry Schiffer, Oct. 11, 1865	2 2	21
Hiram B. Ferguson, Oct. 30, 1865	2	21
Western Highle, Oct. 11, 1800	6	1
Win. J. Keily, Oct. 11, 1865	10	24
Win. J. Kelly, Oct. 11, 1893. 2 Chas. 8. Glover, Oct. 30, 1865. 2 John R. Haines, Oct. 11, '65. 2 Thos. J. Ross, Nov. 6, '65	2	21
Thos. J. Ross, Nov. 6, '65	2	21
Geo. M. Pendleton, Nov. 6, '65	2	26 21
G. W. Thomas, Oct. 11, '65 1	5	20
M. B. Wandenberg, Oct. 80, '65	2	1 2
Joseph Brown, Oct. 30, 65	1 2	21
Chas. W. Mehrar, Oct. 30, '65	2	21
J. W. Monarque, Cot. 11, '65	2	21
Wm. J. Williams, Jan. 2, '66	2	21
W. H. Marshal, Oct. 11, '65	2 7	21
Hugh Canaghan, Oct. 11, '65	10	2
Andrew Dunning, Oct. 11, '65	2	2 2
David B. Morrell, Oct. 11, '65	11	2
David Bartley, Oct. 11, '65	10	
ENGINE CO. NO. 39.	11	2
John Moode, Nov. 1, '65	2 9	- 0
Michael Malone, May 7, '66	7	25
John Rourke, March 6, '66 1	7	2
Thomas McEntyre, Nov. 1, '65	2 8	2
James McGuire, Sept. 3, '99	2	
Terence Gray, Nov. 1, '68	2	- 2
Peter Becker, Dec. 8, 1965	-	2
Thomas R. Thompson, Jan. 6, 1867	7	2
Edward Kenny, April 2, 1866	7	2
John Donohue, May 7, 1866	7	. 2
James Pettel, Nov. 1, 1865	2	
Michael Kenny, April 2, '66 1	8	2
Wm. Cowen, Nov. 1, '65	2	
Ed ward Rouch, Nov. 10, '65 2	1 9	2
John S. Poole, Nov. 1, '65	2	
Alfred Lyon, Nov. 1, 60	9	2
Ven. J. Kelly, Oct. 11, 1895. Chas. 8. Glover, Oct. 30, 1865. John R. Haines, Oct. 11, 165. 2 Thos. J. Ross., Nov. 6, 165. Lewis F. Anderson, Oct. 11, 165. 2 John R. Vail, Oct. 11, 165. 2 Joseph Brown, Oct. 11, 165. 2 Joseph O. Totten, Oct. 11, 165. 2 J. W. Monarque, Oct. 11, 165. 2 J. W. H. Marshal, Oct. 11, 165. 2 W. H. Marshal, Oct. 11, 165. 2 Joseph Optyke, Oct. 11, 165. 2 David Optyke, Oct. 11, 165. 2 David Doptyke, Oct. 11, 165. 2 David B. Morrell, Oct. 11, 165. 2 David Bartley, Oct. 11, 165. 2 John Moode, Nov. 1, 165. 3 Bernard Lynch, Jan. 31, 166. 1 John Moode, Nov. 1, 165. 2 James Claffy, March 6, 166. 1 John Kourke, March 6, 166. 1 Thomas Seduell, May 7, 166. 1 John Bouke, May 1, 166. 1 Thomas Schneider, Nov. 1, 165. 2 Terence Gray, Nov. 1, 165. 2 Thomas R. Thompson, Jan. 8, 1867. James Delaney, May 6, 1866. 1 Peter Becker, Dec. 8, 1865. 2 Thomas R. Thompson, Jan. 8, 1867. James Delaney, May 6, 1866. 1 Peter Becker, Dec. 8, 1865. 2 Thomas Pottel, Nov. 1, 165. 2 James O'Heara, Nov. 1, 165. 2 James Pettel, Nov. 1, 165. 2 James Pottel, Nov. 1, 165. 2 James Pottel	2	1

James Sullivan, Jan. 6, '67...... Wm. Harris, Oct. 30, 1865.
Thomas Tenton, Oct. 30, 1865.
Geo. Kirkhand, Oct. 30, 1865.
John Cooper, Oct. 30, 1865.
Betnard Murray, Oct. 30, 1865.
Wm. Bayer, Oct. 30, 1865. Gee. Cooper, Oct. 30, 1865...... Pat. Maloy, Oct. 30, 1865...... W. HOUK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 14 John Poole, Sept. 1, '66........... Daniel McGovern, Oct. 25, '65... Daniel McGovera, Color Owen Kane, Aug. S. '66.
Patrick McLaughlin, Nov. 10, '65.
Hugh A. Rogers, July 2, '66.
Joseph Saxer, Oct. 25, '66. Simeen Gorton, Oct. 18, '65... Theo. Neffces, Jan. 10, '66... Charles McCall, Aug. 1, '66... James Linny, Oct. 11, '65... Wm. J. Mallen, Oct. 13, '65...... J. C. McClymont, Oct. 13, '65..... Edward B. McManus, Jan 1, '66... Patrick Callaban, Sept. 1, 'Wm. F. McManus, Sept. 1, Charles Howartt, Nov. 15, '65.
Isaac H. Bryant, Oct. 11, '65.
Silas H. Bryant, Oct. 11, '65.
HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO
John Messing, May 1, '66.
Hugh J. McCormic, June 1, '68.
James J. McHooey, April 1, '66.
John Cunningham, March 1, '66.
Robt. Barrail, November 1, '65.
Wm. Farmer, November 1, '65.
John Joyce, Nov. 1, '65.
John Joyce, Nov. 1, '65.
John Fanning, June 1, '68.
James N. Cooly, Nov. 1, '65.
Eugene Gibney, Oct. 1, '86.
James Bartley, Jan. 1, '66.
"Robert C. Brown of Engine Company 1 Charles Howartt, Nov. 15, '65.

"Robert C. Brown of Engine Company No. 35 was Fereman throughout his term of service.

"James H. Semly was Foreman from Oct. 11, 1865. to May 1. 1867, and from that date to the close of his term acted as Assistant Foreman.

Abraham Horn has filed his affidavit and claim for pay as Engineer of the district north of Eighty-sixth-st. from Nov. 1, 1985, to Jan. 1, 1883. There are already claims enough is, if they are allowed, to demand more than five times the amount of the appropriation.

SCIENTIFIE NOTES.

CHANGES IN FEMALE ANIMALS.-A corre spondent of The American Naturalist states that a doc was recently shot near Minneapolis, Minn., carrying a beautiful pair of antiers, each with four branches, and beautiful pair of antiers, each with four branches, and asks whether this is a new fact in natural history or not; To which the editors reply that they have never heard of a female deer assuming the character of a male before; but it is a well established fact that female birds living to eld age often assume the plumage, and, to a certain extent, the liabits of the male. In the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, at Salem, Muss, there is a pea-hen, that in the Spring before her death, at the age of 19 years, changed her dull female plumage for the bright plumage and full trail of the male bird. N. Vickery, Taxisermist, of Lynn, Mass., has the specimen mounted

CRACKING OF COLLODION FILMS .- At a late meeting of the London Photographic Society, the Chairman, Mr. J. Glasher, P. R. S., remarked that he had

Herschel in April, 1867, which was now, together with many athers taken by her, covered with honey-comblike cracks. The collection film appeared to be cracked under the varnish, the latter being intact. During the last six years she had taken about 600 negatives and during the last two years about 45 of these had cracked, the injury taking place at all seasons of the year. A long conversation and examination of some of the negatives alinded to followed, in the course of which it was pointed out that the cracks were through the varnish as well as collection, and that they often resulted from the use of Schniee varnish. Mr. Thomas said cracks in the collection film had unfortunately been occasionally seen ever since the introduction of the collection process, no matter what collection or what varnish had been used, without the fault being due to either, but rather to the incompatibility of the same two samples when in conjunction. Changes in temperature and meisture would undoubtedly have their effect. A photographer of considerable eminence and large experience had recently told him that he found that negatives wrapped in paper never cracked, while similar negatives put away in plate-hoxes did so. He believed that where the collodion was made thick, with a view to secure dense negatives the tendency to crack was increased, the thicknessitives, the tendency to crack was increased.

lion was made thick, with a view to secure dense nega-ives, the tendency to crack was increased, the thickness of the film affecting, of course, its contractibility, and this might sometimes account for some negatives pro-duced with the same materials and approprily under the same circumstances cracking, while others remained

perfect.
Mr. Blanchard said as Mrs. Cameron resided at Fresh water, her residence would be subjected sometimes to winds bringing much sallne matter, and consequent moisture, and it was to this, he had no doubt, the cracks were due. The best mode of preventing the effect of damp were due. The best mode of preventing the effect of damp was to pack the negatives in paper instead of keeping them in plate-boxes. Referring to Mrs. Cameron's negatives, the appearance justified her impression that it was the collodion only, and not the varnish, which was cracked. This he would demonstrate by rubbing the surface with a little soot. It would be seen that by this operation he had at once filled the cracks with soot, and made the negative capable of being printed without showing cracks.

negative capable of being printed without showing cracks.

After Mrs. Cameron had expressed thanks for this hist, Mr. Hooper suggested that one of the causes of cracking was moisture on the piate from the breath of the operator, which condensed on large plates during the process of coating with collodion.

Mr. Dalimeyer pointed out that some kinds of glass underwent a change, technically called "sweating," a certain exudation appeared on the surface, caused by excess of alkall in the manufacture. It was impossible to wipe such glass clean, and the presence of this exudation, causing dampness, might be the probable cause of cracking. Glass in this condition might be cleaned by the application of dilute sulphuric acid—one part of acid to four parts of water.

Mr. Hart concurred in the idea that the cracking was due ts moisture, and mentioned that, owing to the bursting of a steam-pipe in his establishment, the walls had become damp on one occasion, when the films of the negatives in a cupboard all rose in ridges, finally causing cracks.

Mr. Howard expressed the opinion that moisture was

Mr. Howard expressed the opinion that moisture was the cause of the difficulty. He attached considerable importance to warming the plate thoroughly before varnishing, and after varnishing to drive off all traces of

Mr. Elliot thought that plates should be wrapped in paper, and suggested that the paper should be made water-proof with gutta-percha boiled in linseed oil, or with some similar substance.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AID IN SURVEYING .- The following is an extract from the report of Regnault, Fizeau and Abbadie to the French Academy of Sciences upon an ingenious invention by the late Mr. A. Chevalier, which, is destined to become of great service in the art of sur

When Daguerre first employed the camera for the purpose of fixing images upon a metal plate. Arago at once suggested that topography might borrow from photography its rapid means of registration. The view taken by this great physicist gave rise to divers projects to bring about the solution of the problem, and five years later M. Martens showed how it was possible to fix upon the surface of a cylinder a succession of images received through a narrow ellt, by means of a movable lens. In this manner M. Garella, Engineer-in-Chief of Mines, proceeded to perfect the instrument in such a way as to render it possible that images might be taken on a plane surface, and that the whole tour of the horizon might be secured. The details of the instrument were exceedingly ingenious; but when it was desired to construct a plan, long calculations and deductions were necessary, causing delay, and giving rise to the possibibility of errors.

Seventeen years after the invention of Daguerre, Mr. A. Chevalier stated in precise terms the problem to be solved, establishing the fact that in order to obtain a plan upon paper, it was necessary to construct at each station, a special protractor, formed obstographically by the whole When Daguerre first employed the camera for the pur-

of the surveying signals which the instrument registers automatically, according to the angular separations, as observed by the sye from the station selected. This result Chevaller obtained by by causing a vertical lens to make the tour of the horizon by means of clock-work mechanism, and thus to scenre images of the signals situated around the station. These images are thrown by means of a reflecting prism in rigid connection with the lens, through a slit placed above a horizontal sensitive plate. The axis of this slit forms a part of the movable vertical plane, which contains at once the optical axis of the lens, and the center around which it moves in azionuth. The slit opens automatically and without vibration, after the lens and the prism have, already acquired a uniform rotary movement. When the tour of the horizon is finished, the slit closes of itself, and the whole apparatus may be turned horizontally until the needle of a compass attached coincides with the zero upon its disk; then by opening an apertere specially constructed for the purpose, the light is allowed to trace on the margin of the plate a line indicating on the picture the direction. of the plate a line indicating on the picture the direction of the magnetic meridian. This precaution serves to give the direction to the negative, and allows the drafts of the plate a line indicating on the picture the direction of the magnetic meridian. This procaution serves to give the direction to the negative, and allows the draftsman, when constructing his plan, to identify the several combinations of subsequent tours of the horizon.

In this circle of photographic images, all the signals preserve between themselves the true angular separation as seen from the station. In rare cases, where the signal is too high or too low in relation to the instrument, a small lens, movable round a horizontal arm fixed upon the apparatus, allows of recording this signal upon a landmark in the field of the instrument. Finally, a hair line, produced by means of a thread situated at the hight of the optical axis, shows all the points in the photographic panorama, in which the hight is equal to that of the station whence it operates. The employment of the apparatus requires no other special knowledge than that of photography. To comprehend the great simplification thus brought about in the art of surveying, let us repeat the details of the methods hitherto used:

After having, with considerable trouble, directed the optical axis of the telescope in the theodolite separately upon each signal, the figures of the levels are taken down in succession. When the levels are very numerous, several hours are necessary for making one entire tour of the horizon. A protractor is now placed in position, and, after having been noted, is directed in succession, and, after having been noted, is directed in succession to each horizontal angle. These several operations are very long and tedious, and often errors are committed which are more difficult to correct the higher they mount up. The ordinary theodolite is only really preferable when it is desired to obtain the most precise results by calculating the construction of each triangle.

On the other hand the photographic plane-table will complete a tour of the horizon within half an hour, and the number of signals may be multiplied without in any way render

THE SPEED OF ELECTRICITY THROUGH LAND WIRES.-According to observations made by G. Davidson, Astronomer United States Coast Survey, on he night of the 18th of February, 1869, at San Francisco, the night of the 18th of February, 1869, at San Francisco, California, on a loop of telegraphic wire extending thence to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and returning to San Francisco, the return signal being received on a chronograph near that receiving the outgoing signal, it was found that the total interval of time between the two signals amounted to eight-tenths of one second. The entire wire was dvided into eleven portions, of about 650 miles each, and connected by repeaters, which sent from one portion to the next a new electric current, having a greater speed than the original one would have had if continued beyond the first reach of 650 miles. It will be seen that the actual rate of transmission of each had if continued beyond the first reach of 650 miles. It will be seen that the actual rate of transmission of each current over 650 miles cannot be deduced from these data by dividing the whole time by 11, but we are assured that the practical speed of a series of currents combined by relays is at the rate of 7,300 miles in 0.8 of a second.

NOTES FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS.

Cyrus W. Field and Frederick E. Church are at the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill. Mr. Church is about to build a residence on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite the hotel. The site chosen commands an excellent view of the Catskill Mountains and of the river. Visitors to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs in South-western Virginia can now travel the entire distance by railroad. A short branch railroad from Big Tunnel Station on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad leads directly to the Reception House. The Stockton House stables at Cape May accommodate 100 horses. The first hop of the scason at the Cape was held last Saturday evening at the Columbia House. The Diamond Beach Race-Course Association has not been heard of this sea-

Judge Cardozo has a cottage at Long Branch. Prof. Nickle, the Prestidigitateur, performs every evening at a new hall built for him this season, near the Clarenden Hotel. A grand hep at the Metropolitan Hetel is announced for next Monday evening, July 18. De Cordova, the somic lecturer, and Miss Olive Logan are at the Metropelitan. Sig. Operti is the principal musical leader at the Branch this season. A concert, last Sunday evening, at the Continental, under his leadership, was very suc-cessful. Miss Agatha States and Miss Leona Cosender cosifel. Miss Agatha States and Miss Leons Cosender sang selos. Among the guests at the Mansion House we netice the following: Mr. Du Chaillu, H. T. Helmbold, J. T. Lerd of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, and Dr. Lewis of Boston.—Bernasten, with an orelestra of 12 pieces, provides music for Congress Hall, Saratoga. The atternoon concerts and informal evening heps have commenced at canch of the hotels.—Hon. George Opdyke is at Saratoga, with his family, for the season. Thurlow Weed is also there with his daughter. Baron Kubeck, Counsellor of the Anstrian Legation, is at Congress Hall with a party of friends. Miss Agatha States and Miss apartments at Niagara for the Summer.—Pretty vel wel memoranda books for dances, rides, exsursions, etc.

Commodore Vanderbut has engaged a suite of new conveniences of the present season.—The Alfa liferuia hopes, "now that the Pacific slope is to beome the great Sommer resert of the nation," that Cali-ornia will be delivered from the curse of fashion, dis-day, and excitement which has readered Eastern wateray, and excitement which has readered Eastern water, places uncodurable.—The last announcement of shionable folly is that "bathing suits at Long Branch e cut tight."—Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, is one the pleasantest reserts on the New-Engiand coast, is water is rather cold, as at Nahant, but the beach is wo miles long, with a delightful carriage way and fin wo missions, with a designiting charings way and line cenery. There are five hotels.—Madame La Vert is at the Mansion House Ten Springs, Saratoga, with her augher Octavia. They will remain during the season.—en, Grant will be the guest of Mr. Catherwood wille at ong Branch, at the handsome cottage now occupied by lesses. Catherwood and McClave.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Johnson is announced to make a speech at Carthage, where somebedy says the modern Marius can survey his own ruins.

Gilmore's band serenaded the Executive Jubilee Committee the other night in Boston, and afterward seronaded their own P. S. G.

A prophetic writer in The Chicago Republican announces that Wrs. B. Ogden will live until Chicago has 1,000,000 inhabitants. How does he know !

Among the distinguished foreigners to whom rumor attributes a purpose of visiting the United States, are the tenor Washtel, and the Empress Eugenic.

A vile, mean Western paper suggests that if the names of war vessels are intended to frighten the enemy, instead of calling our gunboats the Fury, or the Terror, we had better baptize them the Cholera, the Susan B. Anthony, and so on.

The celebrated ritualist leader, Mr. Mackonochie, says: "We are going to fight, as long as we have breath in us, for the full acceptance in the Church of Encland of the Catholic teaching which she has received. through her forefathers, in a tradition of eighteen centuries, from Our Lord himself."

A course of lectures by prominent "agitators and reformers," is one of the Summer entertainments of Bosten. The first was on "Temperance and Moral Reform," by William Lloyd Garrison, and the second is to be given next Sunday by "Miss Ella E. Gibson, Chaplain of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery."

Andrew Johnson once made a speech at Greenville to an association of tailors, who bore a banner representing Adam and Eve making their fig-leaf aprons, and in the course of his remarks he said: "Our father and head was a tailor." These words were reported in the newspapers: "Our Father in heaven was a tailor."

Ida Lewis receives as many as 75 calls a day, and visitors embarrass her by coming before the break fast things are cleared off. New-York is to present her with a handsome flag, and Admiral Fisk is credited with the intention of giving her a boat-house. She had better marry and go away somewhere, right off, before she is

CANADIAN FISHERIES. In the Ottawa correspondence of The Montreal

Minerve the following statement has been made respect ing the fisheries: "Another question which should receive the serious attention of the Government and the House is that of the cool Americans who have come to our fisheries, and apparently desire to be this year more amoying than ever. Information which has come during the last few days direct from the Magdalen Islands is to the effect that out of 120 schooners at the port of Amherst, 20 are Americans. These American vessels never enter at the Custom-House, nor clear from it. They belong in no way to the Island, and Instead of anchoring in port, they anchor in the open bay to the serious detriment of the Canadian fishermen, who consider this visit a serious injury to their fish. According to the latest account the captains of the vessels propose to request the Government to ask redress for such abuses. The fisheries are one of our great resources, and it is extremely important to have them at least well regulated. This trade is undergoing at this moment a phase in its development which it is necessary to encourage. Last year a Scotch vessel took a cargo of herrings, which sold well in the British markets, where our herrings are vained. It is expected that it will return this year for a larger cargo. If we would have a market so important as that referred to we must not allow the arrogance of evil-discosed fishermen to discourage tha reat. is that of the cool Americans who have come to our fish

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL. FRANCE.

THE OPPOSITION RESOLVE TO INTERPELLATE.

THE OPPOSITION RESOLVE TO INTERPELLATE.

Writing on July 1st, the Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says: The news of the day is decidedly the meeting which has been held at the house of M. Jules Brame, where an interpellation was decided on which is big with the future of the Constitution. The seventy or eighty Liberal deputies who have attached their names to this interpellation demand that the Corps Legislatif shall be more intimately associated with the conduct fof affairs. Among the members who have already signed may be mentioned Messieurs Buffet, Segris, Louvet, Martel, Emile Ollvier, &c., &c., and the deeper shades of the Opposition will, of course, for this first blow struck at personal government. This meeting has caused a good deal of sensation in the Chamber among the efficial candidates, who already perceive and acknowledge that the tone of the Chamber is entirely different from that which was dissolved a few months ago.

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News writes: There was a great fight at the meeting about the adverb "more." MM. de Choisenl Praslin and Lefevre Pontalis objected that the word "more" implied that the Chamber had hitherto, to some extent, exercised an efficacious control, which they utterly denied. To please them the obnoxious word was struck out of the draft; but then MM. Segris and Louvet refused to sign unless it was restored. Ultimately the majority, not wishing to lose the support of two such influential men, gave way to them; but MM. de Choisenl Praslin and Lefevre Pontalis remained obstinate, and did not sign. The interpellation has already been signed by 70 deputies, and as many as 120 signatures are expected. It will be impossible for M. Rouher to avoid a debate on the state of the country.

Writing on July 2 the Paris correspondent of The Pall.

sible for M. Rouher to avoid a debate on the state of the country.

Writing on July 2 the Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazetie says: The most interesting event of the moment is the impending interpellation by the Left Center, or Tiers-partl, which has been signed by 80 depaties and will receive the support of at least 30 more. As MM. Buffet, Brame and Emile Ollivier flitted about the Chamber yesterday and explained the objects of their interpellation to their friends, they were followed with an auxious eye by M. Rouher, who was sitting almost alone on the Government bench. The Chamber will most probably be constituted this evening, and the interpellation handed to M. Schneider on Monday. The tone of the official journals leads to the belief that an attempt will be made at a compromise between the Government and the Constitutional Opposition; they ome and all accept the decision of the country as favorable to liberal measures, and represent the Emperor as perfectly prepared to grant reforms. The deputies of the "Right" admit the gravity of the situation, and seem to consider that the result of the interpellation will be either the downfall of M. Rouher, or the creation of a responsible Ministry with M. Rouher at its head, and pledged to a liberal policy. M. Emilia de Girardin, who has some experience of crumbling governments, reminds his readers that only a couple of weeks ago M. Clement Davernois gave his Sovereign this wholesome bit of advice, to "faire grand." He adds that the present pelitical situation is such that if anything is to be dreaded it should not be the fear of doing too much, but of not doing sufficient and soon enough. It is difficult to read this paragraph without calling to mind M. de Girardin's last interview with Louis Philippe.

SWEARING IN OF THE "BRECONCHARLES."

The work of swearing in members, says the Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, is being progressed with, and no objections have been raised to the oath by the most irreconcliable. There was a good deal of curios Writing on July 2 the Paris correspondent of The Pall

the attention of the authorities, and have obtained to gether 73; months of imprisonment and 42,370 france in averaging daily therefor three months and three day averaging daily therefor three months and three day taily therefor three months and three nt and 1,848 francs and 75 centimes fi (Why 1,8481)

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE CURIOSITIES OF COMMENCEMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your article on "The Curiosities of Commencements" you allude to the fact that two Japanese students were graduated at one of the institutions of learning in this State last week. I would call your at-f that venerable college. Boston, July 12, 1869.

COLLEGE STUDIES-A CARD FROM EX-PRESIDENT HILL To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent, J. W. Dally, says that "the present system of collegiate training makes no provision for differences of mental power, taste, &c. All are expected to gormandize every thing in the course of study." J. W. D. is not informed in this matter; he is not describing the present condition of the best American colleges. At Harvard, for example, with 550 undergradunies, the course is fixed only for the first year's study; for the other three years as large a liberty of study: for the other three years as large a fiberty of choice is ullowed as the means of instruction will allow; and it is the carnest desire and purpose of all three of the boards of government to increase the range of choice just as soon as funds are given which can be applied to enlarging the means of instruction. The most lamentable error of this country in regard to colleges is the constant creation of new institutions instead of concentrating money and real upon the improvement and enlargement of the facilities of instruction afforded in Yale, Harvard, Union, Ann Arbor, and Kentucky.

New-York, July 13, 1862.

THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: I have read the numerous communications published in THE TRIBUNE on the question, "Should Capital Punishment be abolished !" I am surprised to see with what engerness the writers of these essays seize upon the Bible, and ransack its sacred pages to find the strongest proof, as they seem to think, for their respective sides of the argument; and I can almost imagine that I hear them triumphantly exclaiming the final quod crail demonstrandum. Now, although I do not object to these persons scarching, or even reading, the Scriptures, I do not see the necessity of bringing the lible mix this discussion. It is only sufficient to take a common sense view of the matter, to arrive at a conclusion. A law no more efficacious in suppressing crime than another, and that does not deal as humanely and as fairly with the criminal, should not be tolerated. The law indicting capital punishment does not reduce the ratio of murders committed in a community to its population, for statistics show that that ratio is fully as large in communities where this law exists as in those where it has been abolished. Furthermose, this law does not deal as humanely or as fairly with the criminal as do those laws adopted for the punishment of murder where the death penalty does not exist. For it not only prefaces the agony of dying with the barbarous torture of imprisonment and enduring suspense, but it hurries its victim into eiternity with, as it were, a death-bed repentance, the effspring of a distracted mind, to serve as a passport to a better world, thus forever removing him from the opportunity of enjoying any benefit which might afterward arise from the discovery of errors in the testimony of witnesses, or committed by judge or jury. The law inflicting capital punishment should therefore be abolished.

Fordham, N. Y., July 13, 1869. the strongest proof, as they seem to think, for their

Fordham, N. Y., July 13, 1869.

THE CONTINENT IN MINIATURE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There is a work which would seem to be so nearly in accordance with the spirit of our national enterprise, so closely allied to the interests of science and so urgently required by the irrepressible spirit of curiosity and pleasure-seeking, that its contemplation should give place to a living, growing, healthy-born demand for immediate practical action. That work is the forming on a very large scale, on a properly selected and prepared surface of ground, of an artistic representation of the North American Contineut, raised in relief (upon the earth's level), and showing, as far as art reasonably can do, the proportionate dimensions of the elements of its varied surface. It is in reference to the size of this plan that the most delicate point is involved. Individual efforts may construct a small illustration 20 feet, or even 20 rods square, but it would be at best unsatisfactory. I will, therefore, suggest a scale of 1-5000th, or, for more easy comprehension, one foot to a mile. On this scale a half inch aquare would represent an acre very nearly. Manhattan Island would be about nine feet long, and the details to every street and building and hill and rock which might be desired, could easily be wrought out and plainly seen in due proportions. Long Island would stretch out about 120 feet. From New-York to San Francisco would be about half a mile, and from the extreme northernmest land to the lathmus at Fanama would be about a mile in the miniature. The oceans, lakes, and large rivers could be of actual water, and the proportionate depths of these would vary from a quarter of an inch or less to two or three inches, or perhaps a foot at most unless a large breadth of ocean was included. The White, Alleghany, and Cumberland Mountains would be raised from two or three to twelve or thirteen inches, while some of the Rocky Mountains and Cordillers would be built up from two to four feet in hight above the level of the ocean.

However unreasonably large these dimensions may seem at first thought, I am strongly persuaded that it will be found none too extensive for the desired purposes. There would be ample surface for illustrating a large riosity and pleasure-seeking, that its contemplation give place to a living, growing, healthyseem at first thought, I am strongly persuaded that it will be found none too extensive for the desired purposes. There would be ample surface for illustrating a large amount of useful information in Natural History, Geology, Geography, Botany, Mmeralogy, &c. by putting upon or inserting in the plastic materials of which the upon or inserting in the plastic materials of which the surface mmy be composed, representations and real specimens of rocks, minerals, soils, &c., as well as much ofher illustrative and explanatory matter which might be deemed appropriate. No definite time should be contemplated in which to finish such a work. Indeed, it could not be finished so long as there remained any surface unexplored, or any changes made in making new settlements, roads, canals, or other improvements which might properly be represented on the plan. It is a work which should be entered upon more like the establishment of a permanent institution of learning, having connected with it the most attractive facilities for gratifying the strong propensity in our nature for traveling, which thousands could never otherwise enjoy. W. A. L. Mystic Bridge, Conn., July 12.

A CARD FROM MR. MURRAY. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

SIR: There are two sides to every story; and Mr. Tayleure having by this time fully ventilated his version of this wretched piece d'absurdité. I trust in fairness you will permit me to promulgate mine. On Tuesday last, while standing in the vestibule of Niblo's Theatre, I was accosted by Mr. Tayleure, who requested me to step aside into a corner. Foolishly, I did so. He then

demanded of me an apology for having written him what he termed an insulting letter from England. I replied that whatever my letter might have been, it was fully justified by his cruel treatment of my wife, and very quietly, but very emphatically declined to apologize, whereupon he suddenly seized me around the neck, and attempted not only to butt my face with his head, but also tried to gouge me—in short, he did his best, or rather his worst, to inflict upon me a serious injury. I contrived, however—by this time some 20 people being assembled—to escape from his grasp unharmed, excepting a slightly bruised eye, and requested him to stand out of the corner and right fairly, a proceeding he evidently neither understood nor appreciated, as he adjourned to the Jefferson Market Police Court (inquire of the clerk thereof) and sought to obtain a warrant against me for having assaulted him. You may conceive, therefore, my surprise and amusement upon reading for the first time yesterday his grandiloquent card, in which he very naively asserts having assaulted and thrashed me. In conclusion, I solemnly deny ever having sought, threatened, or menaced Mr. Taylaure in any way whatever. Scarcely 12 days ago I landed in New-York, a comparative invalid, as is well known, intending to return home with my wris forthwith, but managers to whom we have both been known for some years, having offered us a joint engagement to appear in "Arrah na Pogue," we now hope to remain a sufficient time in New-York to convince those who know us that we are and ever have been the reverse of what our detractors would fain make us appear to be. Mr. Tayleure complains of my letter written to him at the distance of 3,000 miles, but when I assert, and can fully prove, that he mailciously exerted his influence to damage the private and professional reputation of an unoffending lady—my wife—who, trusting to his honor and integrity as a gentleman, had journeyed the said 3,000 miles to fulfil an engagement proposed and deliberately entered into by him, I demanded of me an apology for having written him what

TRAGEDY NEAR MEMPHIS.

MURDERED AND PLACED ACROSS A RAILROAD

MURDERED AND PLACED ACROSS A RAILROAD TRACK—HORRIBLE MUTILATION.

The remains of a human body were found by some negroes near Memphis, last week, lying upon a railroad track, and frightfully mutilated. Several trains had passed over the body; the engineers afterward seeing blood upon the wheels, but supposing they had passed over a hog. The Coroner's Jury were satisfied that the body had been placed on the track to hide a foul deed; they therefore rendered a verdict to this effect. An old citizen of Memphis recognized the deceased to be his brother, a youth of eighteen years, who had been missing since the previous evening. Further inquiries developed facts which prove the jury correct. A little white lad states that he was standing near the railroad about 8 o'clock Monday evening, when the deceased, who came from the pic-nic grounds, asked him the way to town. The boy told him to take the railroad, and that it would lead him to the city. The deceased, who seemed confused, went down the road instead of up it, insisting that the city lay in that direction. He had been gone only a few minutes when he heard three pistol shots and a cry of murder, the sound apparently proceeding from the direction where the body was found. This statement is corroborated by three negro men who were in the neighborhood, but in a different quarter. This is the third murder that has been committed, and the body laid on the track almost in the exact spot where this one was found. The neighborhood is settled by negroes.

[Memphis Appeal.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPLORING PARTY. The Northern Pacific Railroad Exploring Ex-

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPLORING PARTY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Exploring Expadition left Minneapolis last Friday morning for St. Cloud, a village 90 imles north-west of St. Paul, in Minneapola. The Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Vermont; the Hon. R. D. Rice, Director, Maine: the Hon. W. C. Smith, M. C., Vermont; the Hon. F. Woodbridge, ex-M. C., Vermont; the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord, Vermont; Dr. S. W. Thayer, Vermont; C. C. Coffin (Carleton of The Boston Journal) Boston; E. F. Johnson, Chief Engineer Northern Pacific, Connecticut; A. B. Bayless, New-York; Mr. Holmes, agent of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York; James Colborn, Maine: the Hon. Wm. Windom, Winona; John Douglas, Winona. The party expected to meet their teams at St. Cloud, and push on from that point as explorers. Alderman George A. Bracket of Minneapolls, an old ranger on the plains, has been appointed supply and transportation agent, and Pierre Battwean, the old pioneer guide of other expeditions on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will act as a guide. The route will be from Abercrombie and the Red River to Fembina, thence to the Big Bend of Missouri. Gov. Smith and a portion of the party will follow the Red River to Fort Geary. The expedition has an order from Gen. Sherman for an escort of troops from Fort Totten, and Indian scouts will accompany the party. On the return they will explore the route to Lake Superior, and fix the castern terminus of the road. A junction at Superior will be made with the Oregon party now exploring toward Puget Sound. The different parties will probably complete their expirioration within two or three months, and if their reports of the country along the proposed route are favorable, and compare with the reports already received of this country, work on the castern end of the road will be commenced this Fall, and the whole road pashed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. [Mincapolis Tribune]

LIVE STOCK IN SOUTH CAROLINA-GOOD ADVICE. A rural correspondent of The Charleston A fursi correspondent of The Christian Artifact Calls attention to the destruction of cattle a hogs by the negroes in South Carolina, and offers we sensible advice. The negroes do not appreciate t necessity of caring for the future, and they kill live stock of every age, sex, and condition. Some of them, o course, disregard the distinctions of meun and beam, and kill the stock of their neighbors as well as their own. Millions are annually lost to the South that might be saved by proper legislation and concert of action on the part of the planters and farmers. The South is becoming every year more dependent on the West for necessary supplies. Let the planters and farmers be protected in their endeavors to raise, beside grain, an abundance of cattle and hegs. Let proper laws be enacted for guarding against their and indicting a severe and summary pundations. against theft and indicting a severe and summary punishment when theft is detected. Let the negro know his legal rights, deal with him justly, honestly, firmly. Then will our State be rendered, in a great measure, independent of external supply. The cotton crop, arter deducting for wages and the interest on capital, will be net profit for further investment either in commerce and manufacturing or in more labor for making still larger crops, and with the millions annually paid to the West for purk and grain retained in the South, will give a new impulse to every department of industry. In certain situations and under certain circumstances I admit it will be best for individuals and even whole States to purchase certain supplies, but, as a general rule, that it will be best for individuals and even whole States to purchase certain supplies, but, as a general rule, that State will be most prosperous that is least dependent upon others, particularly for bread and meat. Proper legislation and concert of action on the part of the plant-ers and farmers of our State can bring about a right con-

DEMOCRACY MASQUERADING. A new set of dramatic properties is wanted

bring out Rosecrans as the standard-bearer. Butternut trowsers are to be changed for the stars and stripes. The copper color is to be replaced by the red, white, and blue. The reptile hiss is to whistle Yankee Doodle. All the ritual books, and the pass words and grips, and regalia, and concenled arms of the Knights of the Golden Circle, are to be sold for what they will fetch, and the leaders are going to don the worn garments of the disbanded soldier. Valiandigham will appear in a fatigue cap and sky-blue trowsers; Bloss with a soldier's blouse and brogans, singing John Brown's body. McLean will splice himself with a sugar-louf felt bat, with a gilt cord and tassel, and will sew easie buttons in his waisteat. The surplus Quartermaster's stores of clothing, which were found a good thing to buy, will find new purchasers in the great Democratic party, which is to be clothed anew in a patriotic garb. Democratic processions will march with faded and bullet-rent banners. Mained veterans for the carriage spectacle will be at a premium. The soft strains of "peace at any price" are to be changed to martial marches. The talk of Lincoln's hirelings and of the abolition war, and the invaders of the South, is to sweetly change to ascriptions to our brave solaiers and their glorious vetories; for the Democratic managers are forced to the desperate attempt to retrieve their desperate fortunes by running a military hero of the cause they hated, and whose army they would have sacrificed. Our Democratic friends may be awkward in their queer to see they a support a serior of the processor at its and may stumble in the ling of marget processor at its and may stumble in the ling of marget processor at its and may stumble in the ling of marget processor at its and may stumble in the ling of marget processor at the great of the processor at the constitution of the processor at the constitution of the advention of the advention of the processor at th

COL. SCHOFIELD'S EXPEDITION. We gather the following outline of Col. Schofleld's expedition down the Smoky Hill route, in search of an eligible site for the location of a military station, from one of the attaches of the command: search of an eligible site for the location of a military station, from one of the attaches of the command:

Accompanied by Oliver Goldsmith, esq. of Detroit, and Secretary Hall of this city, as guests, the Colonel took coach for Kiowa a week ago last Monday, where he was joined by Gol. Edward Myers with a troop of the 7th Cavairy. Proceeding to Reed's Springs the command went into camp, while the Colonel made a minute survey of the surrounding country, over a circuit of about three miles, with a view of ascertaining its facilities in the line of building materials, water, grass, &c., &c. On Thursday morning they proceeded to Lake Station, which is se miles south-east of Denver, where they found Capt. Butler with a company (47 men) of infantry and by whom they were very cordially received. Col. Scholleid made personal examination of the ground hereabouts. On Friday and on Saturday the command moved up to Cedar Point encamping there for the night. On Sunday morning moved to Farmount Station, thence directly across the country in a south-westerly direction to Reed's Spring, which was reached about nine o'clock Tuesday morning. The escort moved thence to Comanohe Creek, and camped, Col. Schofield and Secretary Hall taking coach to Deuver, where they arrived at 64 o'lock yesterday morning, after eight days' labsence. About 19 miles this side of Kiowa, they met the Superintendent of the Smoty Hill Stage line, en route castward to discontinue eperations on that line for Wells, Fargo & Co., the mail contract for the next fiscal year having been refused them. The entire country between Denver and Lake Station is described as being wonderfully fertile, covered with thrifty and exceedingly nutritious grasses, capable of sustaining millions of cattle, and with a reasonable amount of rain, and limitlesss supplies of grain and vegetables. The region about Cedar Point lespecially inviting to the agriculturist and the stock grower. The only serious obstacles to extensive occupaespecially inviting to the agriculturist and the stock grower. The only serious obstacles to extensive occupaespecially inviting to the agriculturist and the stock grower. The only serious obstacles to extensive occupation are the want of living water and danger from Indians. The latter once subdued and removed from all contact with that frontier, the water question would be speedily decided. This prolific tract from Klowa to Lake is literally covered with antelope, lack rabbits, and rattlesnakes, the latter being exceedingly courteous and agreeable to strangers since the discovery that animonia will play the diskens with their virus. As to the location of a post at some point on the line, the recent movement by Wells, Fargo & Co. may have a large influence in preventing its establishment. Col. Schoffeld may report favorably, but the chances are that he will give all the circumstances in the case to his brother, our Department. Commander, without recommendation, leaving the whole matter to be decided at headquarters. It is presumed that Capt. Butler will remain in his present quarters until the stage line is entirely closed, and then be ordered to report at Fort Wallace.

[Colorado Tribune, July 7.] [Colorado Tribune, July 7.

A Chinese comic singer is announced in a London theater. He sings both in English and Chinese and is named Chee-Mah. A new paper is to be started in Paris, to be called The Discree, to be devoted to the passage of a law legalizing divorce. There are said to be 45,000 separated men and women living in France. A great revival is in progress among the Quakers in Richmond, Indiana. Almost all in the Society who were not converted before have now entered into full fellowship, and large numbers of the most prominent citizens and of the most fashionable ladies have joined the Society. As a man and his wife were at work in a field near a small town in Iowa, their child, which was in a basket near them, was heard to cry, and the kusband asked his wife to go and see what the trouble was. She,

to her horror, found her child dead, with a large snake coiled around it. The husband, in the frenzy of his anger and grief, struck his wife with a hoe wheh be held in his hand, and killed her instantly—so the lowa papers report. Does Slavery exist in Missouri? asks The Hamilton (Mo.) Courier, and follows up its query by the following remarkable statement of facts: "We are led to make this inquiry by seeing the following published in a make this inquiry by seeing the following published in a recent issue of The Kingston (Caldwell County, Mo.) Sentinel, as among the official proceedings of the County Court of that county: "The Sheriff was ordered to sell Mrs. Mary Ferrington, and her two children, and Margaret McCulloch, pour persons without means of support, to the lowest bidder for one year. Wiley Smith bought Margaret McCulloch for \$250. John M. Mabe bought Mary Ferrington, and her children for \$140."

GENERAL NOTES.

A Prescott (Arizona) correspondent of a California journal writes: "What this country wants is the 35th parallel railroad. That would open up a country equal to California (a big phrase, but I think true) try equal to California (a big phrase, but I think true) for this country is rich both in mineral and, agricultural lands. There are many beautiful valleys in this country that look as if Nature made them expressly for farms, but at present inhabited by Indians, and wiid game only. Just imagine 300 or 1,000 acres in one valley of clear land and good soil, fine climate, streams of water clear and sparkling, the valley encirched by lofty pines, intermixed with small cakes, junipers, &c."

The racin line of the St. Paul, and Pacific

The main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was to have been completed through the Big Woods by the close of last week, making 35 miles of road constructed this Spring and Summer, that being the disconstructed this spring and counter, case and the tance across the wooded belt. The construction party will emerge next week upon the open prairie, and then the work will go forward much more rapidly. Fifty-dive miles more of rail wers to be laid down this year, or 90 miles in all for the year's work, but it is now expected that much more will be accomplished, as the work thus far has progressed much more rapidly than was anticlered.

There is a young lady residing in New-Orleans, who, for some years, has been afflicted with temporary mental aberration. Of late, however, it has assumed a permanent form, and she imagines herself a assumed a permanent form, and she imagines herself a great statesman. It is impossible to keep clothing suitable to her sex upon her, and she raves unless permitted to wear coat and pantaloons. At one time she is a lawyer arguing a case; at another, a judge; and then again, an orator delivering exciting philippies to a Senate. Her parents watch her very closely, but she manages to eacape to the front gallery or door sometimes, and a few evenings ago her appearance soon assembled around her a gang of boys and girls, whom she addressed at length.

One of the coolest elopements on record occurred last week at Burr Oak, Mich. A young woman who after five years of married life, had become tired of her husband, and fallen in love with his younger brother, packed up her bed and clothing in the presence of her packed up her bed and clothing in the presence of act husband, and with her paramour drove to the house of her father-in-law, her husband and another brother fol-lowing on foot. Here the whole matter, which has been contemplated for over a year, was freely and deliborately talked over, the woman declaring that she never loved her husband as well as she did his youngest brother. The young man then coolly helped his brother's wife and child into the wagon, and getting in himself, they left for parts unknown.

They admit the testimony of Chinamen in Idaho Territory, and the trial of Ah Choy and Ah Sam for the murder of Ah Son, in Silver City, is attracting much attention on account of the novel mode of swearing witnesses: A rooster's head is backed off with a knife, a witnesses: A rooster's head is backed off with a knife, a sancer broken, the oath written on yellow paper, burned, and the smoke, in which is supposed, to be the spirit of the burned oath, blown up to heaven in each case. The prosecution and defense each swore five witnesses, killed five chickens, broke five saucers, burned five pieces of paper, etc. After killing the chickens they are thrown away by the Chinamen, and considered unit for use; but having had their throats cut, nicely bled, etc., the American heathen considers them none the worse.

The Bloomington (Ill.) papers publish correspondence from Chenoa, describing a water-spout and whirlwind that took place there on the 3d inst. There were three water-spouts. When first discovered, hanging off in a westerly direction, of a bluish green color. One of them burst, making a great dust, to appearance, although it was raming hard at the time. The second passed over without doing any damage; the third passed a little north of town, taking up a large pile of lumber, and strewing it all over a forty-aero lot. It passed on and came to the house of Mr. Kiley, a poor man, which it took up, and whirling it around in the air, carried it thirty yards, and dropped it, breaking it in pieces. The family were in it all the time till it struck the ground. Some of the children were quite badly bruised, but none are fatally injured. The house was laxis, one story. were three water-sponts. When first discovered, hanging

Work on the central shaft over the Hoosac ago, is now progressing at the rate of a foot a day. It has now reached a depth of 705 feet. New air drills are being set up, which expedite the work, so that it is expected set up, which expedite the work, so that it is expected that the whole depth, 1,000 feet, will be excavated by March next. At the eastern end of the tunnel they are putting up six of the improved compressed air-drilla. The heading at the western end is 1 mile and 200 feet from the entrance. Gaurs of miners are constantly at work on the headings, while others are carrying out the enlargement, 120 feet of which is made. Three hundred and sixty-six feet have been taken from the heading since the 1st of April. Last week the rock was penetrated 41 feet; this week it will probably amount to more than 50 feet. At each blast that is made on the enlargement 20 cable yards of rock are displaced. At this rate of progression the tunnel can be completed in three years.

A correspondent of The Memphis Avalanche, writing from Sardis, Miss., reports the first examination of a colored school in that place. He says: "After several unsuccessful attempts by imported teachers, both white and black, Dan. T. J. Matthews (a native of this county and formerly owned by Cel. Sam. Matthews) was employed as teacher, and he has not only given it his close, undivided attention, but has studied hard all the time, in order to extend his usefulness and increase his knowledge, the letter to determine the countries. time, in order to extend his usefulness and increase his knowledge, the better to discharge the duties of his posi-tion. Both the exandantion and the exhibition were highly creditable, and conducted in a genteel, orderly manner, reflecting credit on the leacher, the pupils, the trustees, the patrons, and the andience. A large number of whites witnessed the exercises, and expressed them-selves highly gratified. Let our defamets stick a pin here."

The experiment of building moderate houses for moderate means has been tried in Montreal during the last year with good results. In the year 1867 the ne cessity of increasing the number of houses of moderate rent attracted the attention of gentlemen interested in the subject, and a building association was formed, char-tered, and organized. The stock of the association was issued in sheres of \$50, payable \$1 a share per month, or in advance if the stockholders so preferred, interest being allowed on all advance payments. On the first of July last year \$75,000 of the stock had been taken, ground was hosen in a suitable situation, and 11 houses were built nd sold, and are now occupied. In building the houses he wishes of applicants are consulted; the houses re sold at an advance of 10 per cent on the cost of land and buildings, to cover interest, insurance, and other ex-penses, while the houses are building; and the payments with 6 percent interest are made in mouthly or quarterly installments, extending over a period of ten years, or less, at the option of the purchaser.

The natural bathing facilities at the Califor nia Geysers make the locality one of the most popular resorts on the Pacific coast. The ordinary bathing establishment is a feature in its way. It is primitive in its tablishment is a feature in its way. It is primitive in its construction, being built of rough boards, and pertions of it covered with gampy sacks, yet contains natural steam, but water and cold water baths. One room is directly over a volume of steam, which rises from the earth and fills the room, so that upon first entering it the heat and steam are almost unbearable; but in a few seconds becomes quite comfortable, and in a short line are lexurious. The bather, having steamed himself sufficiently, two steps brings him beneath a stream of hot water, which pours through the roof in a continual volume, and is of steps brings him beheath a stream of hot water, which pours through the roof in a continual volume, and is of just bearable heat. Having steamed and boiled, the bather steps a few feet and plunges into the running brook, which is waist deep, with pure water, cool and fresh from the mountains above. The effect of this course of bathing is to leave the bather refreshed and invigorated in a wonderful degree. Separate establishments are erected for ladies, and with the same facilities.

The Detroit Advertiser is enthusiastic over the prospects of the region to be opened by the railroad to the new City of Duluth on Lake Superior. It says: 'This city will be, when the Northern Pacific Railroas This city will be, when the Northern Facine Rainose is completed, within five days of Puget's Sound, twenty days of Canton, China, and fifteen days of Liverpool. To it will flow (for being at the top of the water spite of the lakes, it can have no rival beyond it to the Pacific Ocean) the trade and products of a country so vast that its aggregate will almost defy calculation. New York, Philadelphis, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and nearly all our great American cities struggled for and undersold and the high restricts the trade grant of the 3-00-000 of Its aggregate will almost defy calculation. New-Yors, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chiesgo, and nearly all our great American cities struggled for and undersold each other in meeting the trade wants of the 40,000,000 of people new occupying the settled portion of the continent. But as large a population as this will some day occupy a region of country whose gateway for its products to the markets of the world will be at the head of Lake Superior. This vast region of courty, whose sole water outlet and commercial current is over and through the great lakes, comprises Dakota. Montana, Idaho, Wyoning, Washington, and Oregon, in the United States, and Assimabotine and Saskatchewan in the Eritish Possessessions, giving an area of 30,000,000 square miles, a large pertion of which is equal to any on the American continent for the production of breadstuffs; and with the extension of the railroads new in operation in the State of Minnesota, and the building of the Northern Pacific, there is no good reason to doubt that in the next 25 years this region of country will contain a population of 20,000, one of people, who will produce for export, at a low estimate. 300,000,000 bushels of wheat, and a proportionate amount of other cereals, beside developing an immense manufacturing and mining interest, whose value as a hardly be everestimated."